

May Day Rally Here Tonight At Central Plaza

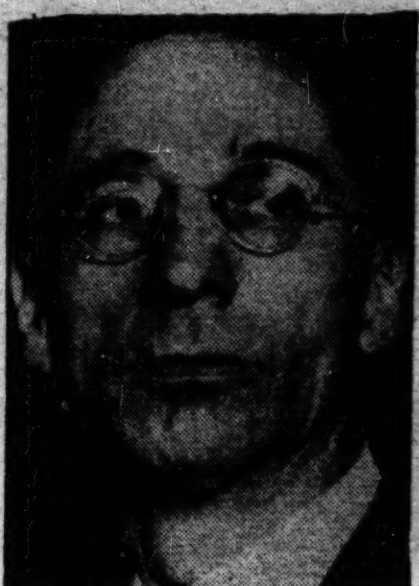
A unique May Day meeting celebrating the 70-year-old traditional holiday honoring labor, which grew out of the great struggles of American labor for the eight-hour day, will be held in this city tonight at Central Plaza hall, Second Ave. at Seventh street.

Leading the speakers representing various Socialist and left viewpoints at the Central Plaza hall May Day celebration will be Dr. William E. B. DuBois, Negro historian, novelist and poet, and one of the early organizers of the African peoples' resistance liberation movement.

Proceeds of the Central Plaza affair, arranged by the Committee for Socialist Unity, will go to help pay expenses of the Pilgrimage of Prayer in Washington May 17 in



DuBOIS



MUSTE



CHARNEY

behalf of civil rights for Negroes in the South.

Clifford T. McAvoy will preside. Beside Dr. DuBois, speakers will

include:

Dr. A. J. Muste, pacifist leader, secretary-emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Dorothy

Day, editor of the Catholic Worker, whose first issue was published on May Day, 1933, George Blake Charney, for the New York state

committee of the Communist party; John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, which suggested such a meeting first in its April 1 issue; Farrell Dobbs, for the Socialist Workers party; Bert Cochran, editor of The American Socialist and Conrad J. Lynn, Negro attorney figuring in civil rights cases.

At another rally at Allerton Center in the Bronx, featured speaker will be Benjamin J. Davis, former New York City Councilman and a member of the national committee of the Communist party.

Other May Day rallies will be held elsewhere in the country. In Chicago, Davis will address a meeting this Friday sponsored by the Illinois Freedom of the Press committee.

In New Haven, Simon W. Gerson, executive editor of the Daily Worker, will speak at a May Day meeting tonight.

In The Catholic Worker's 24th (Continued on Page 7)

MAY DAY

An Editorial

THROUGHOUT the world there will be great assemblies today to celebrate May Day, the great international holiday of men and women who labor in factory and field. Some will march in great parades; other will gather in public squares or workingclass halls.

But wherever and however they meet, the workers and colonial peoples will be calling for a better day for those who toil for a world free of war, poverty and racism; for the brotherhood of man and an end to imperialist exploitation.

The American workers can be proud that back in 1886 they gave the world this great holiday as part of the historic struggle for the 8-hour-day. But wherever and however class-conscious American workers meet to celebrate May Day, on however modest a scale, the fighting spirit and promise of a better day will be present. It will reflect itself in the fight to end segregation, ban the A- and H-bombs, for a shorter workweek and a return to the Bill of Rights.

The Daily Worker greets all these rallies. It urges support of the city-wide rally tonight at Central Plaza, 7th Street and Second Avenue, which will hear a wide variety of speakers including the distinguished Negro historian, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; the veteran pacifist, the Rev. A. J. Muste, and a spokesman of the Communist Party, George Blake Charney.

We likewise urge support for the Bronx rally tonight at the Allerton Center, to hear former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, and for the rallies in Chicago, New Haven and elsewhere.

We are particularly glad to note that the Central Plaza rally and the other May Day meetings will stress support for the May 17 Pilgrimage of Prayer, one of the historic events of our time in the battle for civil rights.

By so doing those who celebrate May Day have given recognition to a central fact of American political life—that the enemies of labor are the enemies of the Negro people and all civil rights. Thus, in their own ways, these rallies will help cement that firm Labor-Negro alliance that will advance the interests of the people.

Manna From Michigan

Well, what do you know? The day's mail yesterday brought \$30 from Dearborn, Mich., "in response to the financial appeal". There is also a \$10 contribution from a Detroit and a \$5 one from a Cleveland.

These donations, on the last day of the month, saved us from recording the dismal fact that from all of Michigan we received a single dollar in the first month of our \$100,000 fund appeal; and from all of Ohio, we received not one single penny in the first month of our \$100,000 fund appeal.

Now, we know our readers and supporters in these two great states of the midwest are more concerned with the existence of The Worker and Daily Worker than that. We frankly have not quite (Continued on Page 7)

Cunningham Quits City Council Post

By HARRY RAYMOND

City Councilman Edward A. Cunningham, Bronx Democrat, charged with "repeated abuse" of his office, yesterday resigned his post as member of the Council. Cunningham

illegally representing the Perma Paving Corp., Bronx refuse firm, and its owner Anthony Rose, three times before city departments in 1953 and 1954. The jury recommended his removal from office. The jury report stated the councilman received a fee of \$5,000 in 1954 and a total of \$11,000 later from the Perma Corp., for acting as the firm's attorney in its business with the city involving use of a 40-acre dump in the Bronx.

Cunningham, 12 years a member of the Council and \$12,500-a-year chairman of that body's finance committee, was accused last week in a grand jury report with (Continued on Page 7)

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Warns of 1,000 Leukemia Deaths In British H-Test

CHICAGO, April 30—At least 1,000 persons will die of leukemia if Britain goes through with its proposed Christmas Island H-bomb tests, Nobel prize-winning chemist Dr. Linus Pauling predicted last night. Dr. Pauling said if all hydrogen weapons tests are not barred, the coming generation can expect an additional 200,000 feeble-minded children.

The famed biochemist said he was certain the human race "could not survive" an all-out hydrogen war "and still remain the human race."

Dr. Pauling made his remarks at the end of a technical address before the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society.

He said later that in addition to his leukemia estimate, he had been told British scientists themselves predicted the Christmas Island tests would cause about 20,000 cases of bone cancer.

Dr. Pauling, who won the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1954, said the nuclear tests cause the greatest damage through mutation of genes, the microscopic organisms which determine heredity.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Atomic Energy Commission insisted today that at least two of the bigger explosions in this spring's weapons tests will be detonated from captive balloons high over the Nevada desert.

The explosions will yield violence greater than that of 20,000 tons of TNT, the AEC said. The bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in August, 1945, was equivalent to 15,000 tons of TNT.

The Nevada tests start May 15 and will continue through the summer. The AEC said newsmen and about 60 civil defense officials (Continued on Page 7)

Soviets Add Areas In New Sky Proposal

LONDON, April 30.—The Soviet Union today offered to open the skies over Siberia to inspection if the United States allows free observation of Alaska and the area west of the Mississippi.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin, just back from Moscow, gave formal though limited acceptance to President Eisenhower's two-year-old open skies plan in a new 15-page disarmament blueprint which he handed the United Nations Disarmament Conference here.

Zorin proposed to open the Soviet skies to international aerial photography over a "vast zone not only in Europe but in the Far

East, excluding the territory of eastern Siberia and the Maritime territory, Kamohata and Sakhalin."

In return, he called for the U.S. to open "Alaska and the west of the U. S. with an aggregate area of 7,063,000 square kilometers (2,726,313 square miles)."

Western sources said this would stretch from the Pacific coast as far east as St. Louis.

U. S. delegate Harold Stassen declined comment until he had studied the Zorin plan.

PHILA. DAILY NEWS URGES HEED TO SCHWEITZER PLEA

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—The world should heed Dr. Albert Schweitzer's warning on the A-bomb "fall-out" peril, declared the Philadelphia Daily News in an editorial April 25, headed: Before It Is Too Late.

"Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who is 82, is a world-famous missionary, surgeon, philosopher and musician," the paper reminded its readers.

"He's just issued a warning we hope the world heeds. He called for an end of nuclear tests to avert a catastrophe to the human race."

"He's worried about the fall-out from testing of A-bombs and (Continued on Page 7)

Charges Snag McLeod Confirmation

WASHINGTON, April 30—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved unanimously the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to the Philippines. But it postponed until tomorrow a showdown on the controversial nomination of Scot McLeod, State Department security chief, as ambassador to Ireland.

McLeod was questioned by the committee behind closed doors for more than two hours and faces more questioning tomorrow.

Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D-R.I.) would not characterize the line of questioning. But much of it was critical, it was learned.

McLeod was opposed by former Judge William Clark of Princeton, N. J. Clark is a former U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals jurist who set up a civilian court system for Western Germany. He was refused permission to return to Germany after a clash with U.S. officials there over court methods.

Clark charged that McLeod, as State Department security chief, had "encouraged the prosecution of persons accused of disloyalty without giving them a right to be heard." He also accused McLeod of "tyranny by passport control."

Nothing, Clark said, "has made



BOHLEN

the U. S. look more ridiculous in the eyes of the world."

He added, "it is positively shocking that the police agent chosen for such dirty work should be rewarded by being named ambassador to Ireland. The choice is an insult to the Irish and American common sense."

Five members of the 15-man committee still had not questioned McLeod when the session was recessed until tomorrow.

McLeod, a former FBI agent, also faced probable questioning



McLeod

about the role of his Security office in events preceding the recent suicide of Canadian Ambassador E. Herbert Norman in Cairo, Egypt.

The committee also deferred until tomorrow a hearing on the nomination of radio commentator Henry J. Taylor as ambassador to Switzerland. It did hear today a brief endorsement of Taylor by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.).

ANTI-BOMB LEADERS PROTEST REDBAITING BY BRITISH GOVT.

LONDON, April 30—British Laborites, churchmen and pacifists today assailed as "entirely false" Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd's claim that the Communists were responsible for the opposition to nuclear explosions.

A protest statement replying to Lloyd was issued by the National Council for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons Tests, the Emergency Committee for Direct Action Against Nuclear War, and the weekly Peace News.

Sponsors of the Council and the committee include Dr. Bertrand Russell and Dr. Donald Soper, former president of the Methodist Conference. Their statement said:

"As representatives of those who have helped to voice the widespread opposition in Britain against the forthcoming hydrogen bombs tests, we declare Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's suggestion that this opposition is communist-inspired to be entirely false."

CALL DEPORTATION PAROLE RULING A STEP FORWARD

Monday's Supreme Court decision that foreign-born persons awaiting deportation need not answer any and all questions about alleged Communist activities "is a victory, even if in a limited way," Mrs. Pearl M. Hart, Chicago civil liberties lawyer, said yesterday.

Mrs. Hart, in a telephone interview with the Daily Worker, termed the Court's construction of the law "a narrow one" but a construction that prohibits the stoolpigeon questions of the past.

Mrs. Hart was attorney for George I. Witkovich, a Chicago pressman who was ordered deported in 1953 to Yugoslavia because of membership in the Communist Party. The Yugoslav government refused to admit him and he remained in the country under what is known as "supervisory parole."

This type of parole is one of the provisions of the 1952 Walter-McCarran law which was challenged by Witkovich in the lower courts. Mrs. Hart won the case in the district court in Chicago before Judge Philip Sullivan and the Attorney General appealed the case to the higher courts. The Supreme Court Monday by a 5 to 2 vote upheld the original decision of the district court.

"Under Monday's decision," Mrs.

Hart said, "persons under supervisory parole can—and I will so advise my clients—refuse to answer any and all questions about what they read, whom they see and to what organizations they belong."

A similar case, that of James Keller, she said, is to be heard by Federal Judge Joseph LaBry on May 14 in Chicago. The court has rejected motions to dismiss on the same grounds as urged in the Witkovich case, but Mrs. Hart, counsel for Keller, expressed the hope that in the light of Monday's decision the court will reconsider.

Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, yesterday noted the court's decision in a statement from the committee's new offices at 49 E. 21 St. Green said:

"The Supreme Court decision reaffirms the position taken by the American Committee holding that the Justice Department's attempts to implement the police state provisions of the Walter-McCarran law have been completely unconstitutional."

"This decision also reaffirms the rights of non-citizens under the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution."

SEN. JAVITS SEEKS TO SPUR CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

WASHINGTON, April 30—Concern over Hungarian refugees may speed consideration of civil rights legislation, since the Senate Judiciary Committee has charge of legislation on both issues.

This was emphasized today in a statement by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), who challenged Democratic leaders in Congress to stop "sitting on their hands on civil rights and immigration legislation."

The Javits challenge is an outgrowth of a debate near the close of yesterday's Senate session in which Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) raised as urgent action on legislation to admit additional Hungarian refugees now in Austria. It was brought out in the ensuing debate that the Senate Judiciary Committee could not act on the immigration measure until it has disposed of the civil rights bill.

Before the debate concluded Sens. Javits, Jackson, Clifford Case (R-N.J.) and Paul Douglas (R-Ill.) agreed to support a petition to call the civil rights measure to the Senate floor. The move was agreed to when it was understood that if the Senate insisted upon the Hungarian immigration measure they would force a by-passing of civil rights, now the "pending business" of the Judiciary committee.

In the words of Sen. Douglas, "if action (by the Judiciary committee) is not taken by the middle of next month, it would be appropriate to submit a discharge petition." Sens. Case, Jackson and

Javits readily agreed. Javits declared:

"I will join in any motion to discharge which may be necessary in order to get action at this session upon this legislation (immigration), and upon civil rights legislation."

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), a sponsor of the administration's civil rights bill now in committee, expressed agreement with getting civil rights and immigration legislation passed this session but he cautioned:

"I doubt that any move at this moment to discharge the committee would succeed. I think the situation is such that it must be allowed to run its course a little longer before we can obtain action."

Meantime, a "right to work" amendment has been submitted by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), which would establish the right not to join a union as a civil right. The McClellan measure would empower the attorney general to proceed against unions or employers who insisted upon closed shop agreements to affect any worker who objected.



Mayor Says Sin of Few Is No Reason to Fight Labor

By HERBERT SIGNER

Mayor Wagner asserted yesterday that the misdeeds of "a few" union officials must not be used to "tear down" the whole labor movement. Wagner addressed 300 union delegates at a New York State AFL-CIO political action conference at the Sheraton-Astor Hotel.

His comments produced a strong response from the unionists, whose concern with the anti-labor atmosphere generated by the Senate rackets probe keyed yesterday's discussions.

Noting that labor is "under attack," the Mayor stated that "as long as I have a voice around here, New York will be a union town and will become a better and finer union town."

Wagner is expected to run for reelection in the Mayoralty election this November with active labor support.

The COPE conference yesterday brought together union delegates from international and national unions in New York, state and city AFL and CIO central labor bodies, and some local unions to act on COPE plans for 1957 and 1958.

Keynote speeches by James L. McDevitt, COPE director and Al Barkin, assistant director, sounded the alarm over the "hymn of hate" against unions now being propagated across the nation.

McDevitt warned that "the best collective bargaining contract in the world can be destroyed by anti-labor legislation." He argued that labor must step fully into the legislative and political arenas to protect its achievements and make possible future advances.

Barkin found disturbing the "complacency and indifference" of many union leaders to the "dangers" facing labor today.

The COPE conference, second of a series of 11 being held throughout the U. S., focussed attention on the \$1 campaign being launched among 15,000,000 AFL-CIO unionists, and a drive to register unionists and their families this year.

Morris Iushewitz, city CIO secretary-treasurer, noted that with New York instituting its new system of personal permanent registration this year, labor would have to undertake a special campaign to get unionists signed up to be eligible for the Mayoralty and city election in November.

The floor discussion at yesterday's conference followed Barkin's expressed opinion that the "weaknesses" of labor's political action needed going over.

A number of unionists observed that these "weaknesses" were tied in with separation of officials from

the rank and file. One delegate said the main dangers to labor came not from the enemies without but from "within," from many officials having become "swivel chair lobsters" instead of sticking close to the members.

What kind of labor political organization in New York would be set up was not made clear yesterday. There is an actual no COPE organization in the city or state as yet. Legislative and political action is carried on chiefly through existing union channels.

It is generally recognized that the inability of the New York city and state CIO and AFL to merge to date has been the chief factor preventing an effective COPE program from being launched here.

Barkin, commenting on this, pointed out that delegates in Oregon and other states where CIO and AFL merged, labor got the best results in 1956.

"You will merge sooner or later," he said. "So do it sooner. Make New York once again the most liberal state in the U.S."

But Barkin, aware that immediate merger is not in the cards, urged pooling of state AFL and CIO political action efforts now.

Defeat Racist Splitting Move

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 30—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A., voted late night to maintain its affiliation with the National and World Council of Churches, thus defeating a move by Southern Presbyteries to sever the church from all liberal church bodies.

Only one of the 475 commissioners present took the floor to support the southern point of view contained in a minority report of a subcommittee. He was the Rev. Hayes Clark of Lexington, Miss.

MEMO TO THE MAYOR

An Editorial

LAST WEEK Russell Erickson and his sweetheart, Barbara Campbell, were finally cleared of the charge of murdering Mrs. Dorothy Campbell, Barbara's mother.

But not until after 12 weeks of nightmare and not until after Barbara Campbell, according to her statement, was forced by the police to sign a false confession.

And then only after Thomas Higgins, held as the slayer of Patricia Ruland, confessed he killed Mrs. Campbell.

When will the city get a complete report on the matter? When will the citizens of New York get assurances that the third-degree methods will end? Working people of New York, especially Negroes and Puerto Ricans, have been the victims of this police brutality far too long. When will City Hall take the swift, decisive steps to end it?

THE DAILY WORKER

Taft-Hartley Depressed Textile Worker's Standards, Union Charges

CALL GREENSBORO BOYCOTT OF JIMCROW FILM HOUSES

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 30.—A boycott of Greensboro movie houses was urged today by Negro leaders here after a Negro minister was ordered to a jimcrow balcony when he presented his invitation to a preview of "The Ten Commandments."

Leaders described the move as a "passive, Gandhi-type" resistance patterned after the bus boycott at Montgomery, Ala.

The metropolitan population of Greensboro, including all of Guilford County, is 190,320, of which 37,235 are Negroes, many of whom are college students.

The leader of the theater boycott is Dr. Edson Edmonds, professor of sociology at Bennett College for Negro Women here and head of the local unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Edmonds said the "stimulus" that prompted his request for the boycott was "the insult paid to Rev. Melvin Chester Swann, Sr., at a preview of 'The Ten Commandments' on April 12."

The theater manager sent out invitations to the Greensboro Ministerial Fellowship for a preview to the movie. When the Reverend Swann presented his invitation he was asked to go in another door and to sit upstairs at the back," Edmonds said.

Edmonds urged a Negro audience last night to "no longer continue to pay for segregation with our recreation." His suggestion was greeted with deafening applause.

"I think the movement to stay away from the local theaters will grow strong and be united," Edmonds said.

Swann also was confident the boycott "will be a success." He said he refused to see the preview

on a segregated basis, but that "unfortunately" several Negro ministers did.

"Seventy-five percent of the colored patrons of segregated theaters in Greensboro are college students," Swann said.

"The students have decided not to attend. At Agricultural and Technical College (a Negro school here) there is a place to show movies, and Bennett College for Negro Women students have pledged to join the passive resistance movement."

Rev. Swann said his wife, Dorothy, received a "threatening telephone call" shortly after the incident.

"Somebody called and said he was a Reverend Thompson," he said. "My wife told him I was not at home and the caller said 'Well tell him to be careful. . . They're after him and he better leave town.'"

Ask Tallahassee Start on School Desegregation

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 30.—The Negro Inter-Civic Council which spearheaded last summer's bus boycott here, petitioned county school authorities today to make a start toward desegregating schools.

The petition charged that Negro schools here were "tangibly and intangibly unequal and inferior in every respect to those furnished for white children, and no perceptible progress toward compliance with the desegregation mandates of the U.S. Supreme Court is evident."

The resolution was signed by the Rev. C. K. Steele as the council's president.

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Taft-Hartley Act has forced nearly a million textile workers and their families into "economic circumstances far below the accepted standard of decency in this country," a union leader charged today. William Pollock, general

president of the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union, made the charge in the leading article in the quarterly, "Digest," organ of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.

Pollock's article is a well-documented summary of his union's ten-year struggle to overcome the disabilities enforced by the T-H Act.

"As an industrial citizen," Pollock declared, "the unorganized textile worker is back where he was in 1932; he has no rights at all."

The union, Pollock stated, had a little more than a third of the 1,300,000 textile workers organized, but after ten years of Taft-Hartley and the expenditure of 10 million dollars, "we represent slightly less than one-third of the million textile workers now in the mills."

Taft-Hartley may have been just a problem to other unions who had strongly organized their industries before the "Taft-Hartley era," Pollock suggests, adding: "It has been a disaster to those whose major organizing job is yet to be done."

This has been especially true for textile workers, he points out, because 70 percent of the textile industry is in the South with "less than 15 percent of it organized."

Pollock describes the attempts at organization, by using underground methods and working in

deepest secrecy. He tells of "company stooges" and police who stop organizers from entering textile towns with the warning that it would be "healthier" to stay away.

If a real drive is put on to inform the workers of the union through leaflets, the local officials, Pollock says, seek to enforce anti-littering ordinances. These have been outlawed by the Supreme Court, he points out, but to fight them involves the union in a lengthy legal battle without the aid of the Justice Department.

Other methods used by employers, according to Pollock, are:

- "Bat-wielding" goon squads.
- Ordinances requiring that union organizers be licensed.

- Appeals to racial, national and religious prejudice in which nothing is "too shocking and no lie is too great for inclusion."

Even if the union is able to overcome all of these obstacles and files a petition for an election, Pollock writes, the employer can refuse to consent and delay recognition under provisions of Taft-Hartley by insisting upon a hearing. In the meantime, Pollock says, leaders of the union in the plant are singled out and fired. He points to 200 such firings in the South last year. And of the 10 percent who with the aid of the union were able to get their jobs back, Pollock says: "These penalties or

(against employers) were no better than a license fee for union-busting."

Even if the workers win elections against such odds, as they did in Darlington, South Carolina, the employer simply closes down the plant, Pollock says. This has been done, he says, by both the Darlington Manufacturing Co. and Burlington Mills, two of the nation's largest operators.

The success of textile employers with Taft-Hartley protection, Pollock points out, is shown in the \$1.51 hourly earnings of textile workers, fifty cents below that for industry as a whole. Even this figure, he says, is "deceptive," because "cotton-rayon, largest division of the industry, with more than half the industry's workers, shows a wage average of only \$1.40 in the 'better' plants."

The present proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley Act, Pollock concludes, cannot help the textile workers. Indeed, he says there must not only be drastic revisions of the law, but an inclusion of the textile workers in all civil rights proposals.

"We can hardly be blamed," he writes, "for asking, as part of the present civil rights campaign, that workers who are denied their rights for union affiliation be offered as much protection as those who are denied them for their col-

Senators May Quiz Navy Men on Contractor's Teamster Bribe Charge

The Navy yesterday ordered an investigation, and Senate Rackets Committee chairman John McClellan said he might call Navy representatives to testify following disclosures Monday by contractor Earl P. Bettendorf that the government had specifically provided payments for alleged bribes of labor leaders.

McClellan questioned by newsmen on whether his committee would call witnesses from the Navy, which had awarded the contract to Bettendorf's Tascakana, Tex., firm said, "It will be gone into."

Rear Admiral R. J. Arnold, chief of the Navy Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, said, "We will investigate it promptly and thoroughly."

Bettendorf's appearance for an hour before the Senate probes came as a result of hearings two weeks ago on racketeering in the Scranton, Pa., area. The Senate body's star witness was Paul Bradshaw, formerly a truck driver, who made deliveries to the Tobyhanna supply depot of the Navy. Bradshaw charged that Bettendorf, whose firm supplied wooden platforms for the Navy, paid off \$175 in bribes weekly to business agents Joseph McHugh and Robert Malloy of the Teamsters. The two were indicted for taking a total of \$4,100 bribes from Bettendorf.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), a member of the committee, asked why Bettendorf, giver of the bribe, wasn't indicted, and expressed the view that the employer was even "more guilty." This led to a demand by the committee for an explanation from the Department of Justice, and to Bettendorf's request to "explain" his situation before the committee.

When McNamara read the Bradshaw testimony to Bettendorf, the Texas business man charged Bradshaw with lying. When McNamara then asked, whether it wasn't strange for a businessman of his "standing" to pay union officials,

Bettendorf, his face red, replied: "I paid this money with the knowledge of the United States government. I wrote the government about the Teamsters union charging me \$13.12, and I asked the government to cover this additional cost."

Elaborating, he said, he obtained a revision of the contract for the extra funds "so the union could be paid," and it was "with the knowledge and consent of the government."

At first, he said, he didn't consider it a bribe but later changed his mind. When committee counsel Robert Kennedy observed the payment was still being paid after he regarded it as a bribe, Bettendorf retorted angrily:

"What you need is a hundred businessmen to put their neck on the block the way I did and you won't have any trouble stamping out union activities."

Chairman McClellan quickly (Continued on Page 4)

Lanza's Brother Refuses to Talk

By MILLY SALWEN

Harry Lanza, brother of the convicted extortionist Joseph "Socks" Lanza, spent the morning yesterday fending off questions about tape-recorded conversations between the brothers last Friday while Socks was held in Westchester County Jail.

Socks' release after he was re-arrested for parole violations kicked the lid off what might well be New York's political scandal of the year.

While his elder brother Harry fidgeted and sweated through the morning under fire of more than 100 questions from counsel Arnold Bauman of the legislative "watch-dog" committee, Socks himself was transported from Sing Sing to the Tombs, here in the city. He is expected to be today's star witness.

Harry Lanza answered only the questions about his address (25 Tennis Court, Brooklyn) and whether Sylvester Cosentino is actually Socks' lawyer (emphatically, yes).

From then on, he refused to answer anything about the conversations that were eavesdropped by tape recorder, although the chairman, Assemblyman William F. Horan (R-Tuckahoe) repeatedly directed him to answer.

When Michael Drenzo, attorney for Harry Lanza, challenged the committee's right to use the tape, Senator Joseph Zaretzki (D-Manhattan) Senate Minority Leader, explained that state law allows such

material even if it is illegally obtained. In a federal court, Zaretzki said, "this evidence would be inadmissible."

The conversation itself, as outlined in a series of questions aimed at Harry Lanza, was heavily spiced with references to "the big man" and "the little man," and "the friend of ours" in efforts to get Socks paroled out of jail.

At one point, according to Bauman's questions, Socks is supposed to have said "If I go back on this . . . I want you to know they're going to be ruined."

When the scandal broke, James R. Stone, the member of the State Parole Board, who had restored Lanza's parole, resigned under Republican pressure.

The question of whether Cosentino is Sock's lawyer drew special importance because another recorded conversation, between these two, were barred from the hearing by Supreme Court Justice Harold A. Stevens.

He ruled that any conversation between a lawyer and client is confidential, and they should "have the right to expect that (the) privilege will be safeguarded by the government."

Through a second witness yes (Continued on Page 7)

Dr. Nathan Convicted; Defied Un-Americans

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Dr. Otto Nathan, New York University economics professor, was convicted by a Federal Judge today of contempt of Congress for refusing to

SEYMOUR PECK

FINED \$500

WASHINGTON, April 30.—New York newspaperman Seymour Peck, 39, was fined \$500 and placed on a year's probation today for contempt of Congress. Peck was convicted in Federal District Court last month for refusing to answer questions put to him by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Peck, an employee of the New York Times, told the committee about his own Communist affiliations from 1935 to 1949, but refused to name others he knew to be Communists.

His sentence will be held in abeyance while he appeals.

Nathan, executor of the estate of the late Dr. Albert Einstein, had refused to tell the subcommittee whether he had been a Communist or to testify about another person in whom the subcommittee was interested.

The subcommittee, he argued, had no right to inquire into his political beliefs and associations.

Judge Edward M. Curran overruled him on both points and found him guilty on three charges of contempt.

Nathan's lawyers, Leonard Boudin and David Rein, said Curran's decision would be appealed.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

**Would Use Quotes
From Marxist Classics**
CHICAGO

Editor, Daily Worker:

The main reason the Daily Worker (and The Worker) isn't gaining enough subscriptions is that it's little more than just another good labor paper!

Tens of thousands of working people and tens of thousands of college students would be interested in explanations of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and in a newspaper which was unique in gratifying that interest.

By the words "the basic theories," I don't mean "the general ideas."

I mean that I think there would be a spurt in circulation if you were to print as a standing feature every day and every weekend a different excerpt of about 300 words from the Marxist classics, followed in equal or slightly greater length by an explanation of its usefulness in specific current struggles, and with a boxed invitation to readers to express their views.

It would be as invigorating as at first it may sound shocking, to give one complete page of each day's paper to this feature, absorbing within it the present Speak Your Piece feature.

But please let me be sufficiently concrete about the "excerpts." I would include all of the following, one by one: From the "Communist Manifesto" on the "history of" the class struggle; from "Wage-Labor and Capital" on the nature of surplus value; from "Value, Price, and Profit" on the principle that prices rise to their maximum as the cause of and not as the result of wage-victories.

Also from Lenin on, one by one, the consolidation of finance capital and bank capital into monopoly capital—the sharpening and not softening of predatory competition within the capitalist class in monopoly capitalism—the law of uneven development in the processes of history—the class nature of the state and its implications for revolution—on the principles of "compromise" versus "collaboration" with class enemies—and on "left-wing" Communism.

Also from the "Foundations of Leninism" on the three major contradictions of capitalism. From the "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." on the "basic" law of capitalism and the "basic" law of Socialism. From the History of the C.P.S.U. on dialectical materialism—and on historical materialism.

From the "Critique of the Gotha Programme" on the six

types of allocation of the income of the Socialist state which are imperative before wage-fixing.

From Engels on the virtues and shortcomings of utopian Socialism—and on economic forces as the ultimately decisive, but not short-run nor sole motive-forces of history.

From Dimitroff on the essential definition of fascism—on why the capitalist class needs fascism—on differences and fundamentals in the forms of unity against fascism.

Every one of these is an unquestionably still invaluable weapon which a whole generation has been allowed to grow up with only the most general or sparsest knowledge of. I believe that they comprise and would prove themselves the most valuable weapons the paper could have in its circulation-drive.

My belief is that a major spurt in circulation would become evident in 2 or 3 months which could be attributed unmistakably to this daily, full-page feature.

But it may seem a step to be undertaken only after cautious weighing. May I therefore urge that the Editors do not weigh it in sacred secrecy from the masses and their present readers. May I venture to urge your printing this letter, in its entirety, and allowing yourselves to be guided by the response you receive.

April 26, 1957
W. R.

What Happened In Fall of 1955

Editor, Daily Worker:

In his thoughtful article The Springtime in World Affairs Joseph Clark wrote: "... When the West German voters go to the polls in September the issue of German unification will be among those uppermost in their minds. And the Social Democrats have been winning local elections against Adenauer's Christian Democrats be-

cause Adenauer has echoed the Dulles position, which obviously blocks German unification. This was the rock on which the foreign ministers conference foundered in the fall of 1955."

And to help better understand the very decisive role Secretary Dulles with full cooperation from Chancellor Adenauer plays in effecting the unification of Germany on no other terms than by making her an ally in the war-oriented NATO powers combine, the following quotations are submitted for careful consideration. They are from the article, "Further Thoughts on Geneva," by Joseph C. Harsh in The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 17, 1955.

"While the second Geneva conference served the useful purpose of clarifying the state of affairs in the world, this is not the whole of the matter. To understand the minus side it must be first appreciated that the outcome of this second Geneva conference is as Secretary of State John Foster Dulles planned it.

"There were two schools of thought in advance of the conference about the diplomatic strategy which the Western delegations should pursue. One, favored by the British and the French, held that only the possible, not the impossible, should be proposed. ... Had this strategy been pursued there would not now be headlines throughout the world advertising the 'failure' of the conference. ... Mr. Dulles preferred to play the hand the other way, the way it was played. The 'purpose was to expose the full unwillingness, or inability of the Soviets to accept the terms which the West proposes for the unification of Germany. ... The West presented proposals on Germany which every Western diplomat present at the conference knew in advance would be rejected. The Soviets were intentionally put on the spot."

PRO VERITAS
April 27

A CORRECTION

The Daily Worker yesterday received the following telegram from the Prayer Pilgrimage Committee:

"Your publication has carried an erroneous report in several issues. Request immediate publication of the following correction:

"It was erroneously reported in the Daily and Sunday Worker that Stanley Levinson, Chairman of the executive committee of the March on Washington Committee, would speak on May 1st at the Socialist Unity Forum meeting. Mr. Levinson is not speaking, nor can any other speaker be present for the March on Washington Committee of 1941 which is not in existence, nor any representative of the Prayer Pilgrimage Committee. The Prayer Pilgrimage Committee is not co-operating with any political groups or parties.

"(Signed) Prayer Pilgrimage Committee."

CHURCH LEADERS TAKE UP PLEA TO END H-BOMB TESTS

Church leaders and editors across the country have taken up Dr. Albert Schweitzer's message to the world appealing for an end to nuclear bomb tests, and have endorsed it as their own, a survey of weekend sermons and editorials revealed yesterday.

The chaplain of Columbia university, the American Friends Service Committee and the pastor of one of the nation's largest Baptist churches have underlined the peril of war and the need to halt all tests of atomic weapons.

Editorials in the Washington Post and the Long Island newspaper, Newsday, repeated Dr. Schweitzer's warning of the dread fallout of strontium-90, and urged the U.S. government to heed it while there is yet time.

Newsday said men like Schweitzer "speak for the conscience of the whole world," and added, "If our government attempts to brush off his words as inconsequential, it will soon realize its mistake."

The newspaper, noting that the Schweitzer text was broadcast in 50 nations, said, "To the everlasting shame of the United States, no American network carried his words." Newsday editors then asked:

"... Would it not be wise to suspend nuclear testing, at least until a firm scientific decision can be reached as to the hazards involved to the human race?"

The American Friends Service Committee, in a letter to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, said it "wishes to associate itself" with the Schweitzer appeal.

"Besides the biological dangers which he mentioned, we would emphasize the moral reasons which condemn both war and the preparations for it. We welcome the growing public opinion that presses governments to agree on discontinuance," the letter, signed by Dr. Harry J. Cadbury, declared. Chairman of the Quaker committee, Dr. Bradbury, as well as Dr. Schweitzer, is a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

At the non-denominational St. Paul's Chapel on Columbia's campus this Sunday, the Rev. Dr. John M. Krumm said the appeals from Dr. Schweitzer and the Japanese government are "consistent with the Easter attitude toward life." He posed this question:

"Should not the United States,

which professes to be motivated by Biblical ideals and Biblical values, make a venture of faith at least as daring as that proposed by the Soviet Union and sit down to discuss the single question which hangs so ominously over human life?"

Editors of the Washington Post put it this way: "How much longer can the Administration turn a totally deaf ear to the mounting pleas for control of nuclear weapons tests?"

The Rev. Dr. Harold C. Phillips, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, told a New York parish Sunday that in a world where all-out war means death to the human race, no one can win.

"War has become so incredibly awful," Dr. Phillips said, "it is now the staunchest ally of peace."

SENATORS

(Continued from Page 3)

corrected him:

"What you mean is illegal activities. You don't want to stamp out union activities."

The \$13.12 that Betterndorf referred to was the wage required for a union truck driver within the Scranton area. Betterndorf employed non-union truck drivers to bring his supplies to the depot. The union requires, however, that he employ union men when his trucks enter the jurisdiction of the local. Betterndorf said he refused to hire union teamsters and was disturbed by the presence of union men at the depot site. He asked the Navy to do something about it.

"I thought they would get a few soldiers and drive the union hoodlums out, but that's not the way the government works," he complained to the Senate committee.

He explained how he arranged with the business agents, after some haggling, to pay them a weekly sum for the extra union drivers, instead of paying to each man. The indictment charged the two took bribes.

The international Brotherhood of Teamsters committee of five, named to confer with the AFL-CIO on procedures to be followed in next week's hearings of the Ethical Practices Committee on charges against the union, met today to consider George Meany's refusal to meet with it. The committee has recommended that the IBT's executive board meet again to determine the next steps. That board will, presumably, decide whether to take part in the May 6 hearings.

In Seattle, meanwhile, the Kings County judges called for a sweeping grand jury investigation of the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in that area. This will take investigators into Dave Beck's business affairs which are mainly located there.

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THE RED MENACE IN THE RED SEA

LET US BE THANKFUL today that the U. S. Sixth Fleet was where it was, that Jordan is where it is, and that the Mediterranean in this time of crisis, was where it always had been. The last point is particularly crucial because if it weren't for the Mediterranean there would have been no way for our fleet to get from the French Riviera to Jordan.

The reason all this is so important is, of course, the threat of "international Communist aggression" which menaced Jordan. Some people are a bit skeptical about the menace. Let them read the evidence.

EXHIBIT A—"The young

King was contending desperately against forces WHICH HE CALLED COMMUNIST and which avowedly were striving to turn Jordan to the course of virulent anti-Westernism championed by Egypt and Syria"—N. Y. Times, April 21.

There we have it! "Which he called Communist"—any further evidence would not only be anti-Communist but anti-Climactic as well.

Observe that by using the word "Communist" the King automatically secured our military backing against the ten political parties of Jordan. It is true that if President Eisenhower had originally said we would use force to save the Middle East from, say, stamp collectors, Hussein would probably have found that THEY were the menace. This would have sounded pretty silly, which explains why the President had

the good sense not to mention stamp collectors in the first place.

EXHIBIT B—"During the week Moscow charged the U. S. with 'blatant interference' in Jordan but did not act directly to counter the American move. HOWEVER, MOSCOW STILL HAS ABUNDANT PROPAGANDA OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST"—N. Y. Times, April 28.

No red-blooded American, I hope, is going to sit by in the face of red-blooded propaganda.

One wonders, in fact, if Washington isn't being too cautious in sending only ONE fleet to combat Moscow's all-out, non-stop, no-holds-barred "opportunities for propaganda."

EXHIBIT C—"The Russians may be expected to TIGHTEN THEIR TIES with national Arab

leaders. They will obviously continue their efforts to EXPLOIT THE POVERTY AND MISERY of the Arab peoples"—N. Y. Times, April 28.

We Americans are not recognizing our world responsibilities if we sit by and permit tie-tightening to take place behind our backs. Furthermore, observe the contrast between the Russians who exploit the poverty and misery of the Arab peoples, and Standard Oil which only exploits the Arab peoples.

EXHIBIT D—"If King Hussein triumphs—although it is noted, triumphs in the Middle East tend to be short-lived—the result will be an important setback for Egypt's and Syria's anti-Western movement WITH WHICH SOVIET POLICY NOW HAPPENS TO HAVE A

By ALAN MAX

COMMUNITY INTEREST. In this INDIRECT sense, the threat to Jordan's independence did stem, as asserted by the State Department, from 'international communism.' More directly, the threat issued from the radical Arab national movement that takes its leadership from Cairo"—N. Y. Times, April 28.

This is, as they say, the last straw, coming as it does after several other straws. The threat is even worse than we had imagined and we might as well face up to the truth. We are confronted by a "community interest" which Soviet policy now happens to have with nationalist policies in Cairo and Syria.

It is exactly what President Eisenhower warned us about in announcing his Mid-East doctrine—we are threatened by "international communism."

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A DISGUSTING MANEUVER

THE FOUR-MAN Dixiecrat bloc on the Senate Judiciary Committee has opened up a battle of amendments as their latest threat to passage of Civil Rights legislation at this session.

Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas has started off the attack by introducing a "right-to-work" amendment to the Administration civil rights bill. "Right-to-work" laws, of course, are union-busting measures which pretend to protect the "rights" of workers—just as the foes of civil rights parade as protectors of the "rights" of states.

It is typical of the Dixiecrats that they should find a means of combining an attack upon the Negro people with an attack upon the labor movement. The very nature of this disgusting move dictates what the answer should be: an all-out effort by labor to guarantee passage of the civil rights legislation, and the killing of the "right-to-work" and similar amendments.

The coming Pilgrimage of Prayer to Washington on May 17 and an immediate drive to line up Congressmen, Senators and the President to fight for the civil rights legislation, offer the best opportunities for controlling the Dixiecrat foes of labor and the Negro people.

The strengthening of the labor Negro people's alliance is again proven by the present situation to be a condition for democratic progress.

BETTENDORF'S MOUTHFUL

FOR THE FIRST TIME since the hearings began, the Senate rackets committee lived up to its name as the "Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field." For just one hour it heard Earl P. Bettendorf, a Texarkana, Tex., beneficiary of a government contract. Until now we've been hearing only of the improper activities of union leaders.

Bettendorf, according to earlier testimony, was the poor, victimized employer squeezed by labor racketeers who have since been indicted for taking bribes. Sen. Pat McNamara, (D-Mich) himself a former union official, asked why the bribe-giver was not also indicted. That surprised the Senate rackets committee chairman John McClellan (D-Ark) who had no choice but to extend the inquiry in that direction.

Bettendorf was outraged at the suggestion that he was even "more guilty" than the men who took the bribes and he suggested that if 100 business men stuck their "necks" out as he did then "you won't have any trouble stamping out union activity." This blunt language embarrassed the senators, who have been proclaiming that anti-union activity was the last thing in their mind. But that wasn't all. Bettendorf, red in the face and outraged that his virtue was under question, shouted that "it was paid with the knowledge of the U. S. government." He explained he wrote to the Navy that he had to pay the extra money which he estimated amounted to \$4,100 and like a good businessman collected an extra \$18,000 from the government under a contract revision rule.

If the committee is really interested in getting to the bottom of racketeering, it should direct its investigators towards the source of the bribes—the employers who pay them and the government officials who, it seems, compensate firms with four bucks for every one handed out.

THE SPECIAL SESSION

WITH SPOKESMEN for organized labor unanimously against the unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation changes put through the Legislature by its GOP leaders, Gov. Harriman was wise to veto them.

And since New York lags far behind several other states in the benefits paid to workers under the two systems, Harriman had no choice but to call a special session to consider raising the inadequate benefits.

Labor faces a rough job, however, in forcing the GOP legislative leaders to consider added benefits without tacking on crippling amendments in these labor laws.

We don't think it is enough however, simply to raise maximum benefits from the present \$36 to \$45, though this has to be done. This helps—and only slightly—upper-income workers. It doesn't add a penny to benefits paid to the great mass of lower income workers.

GOP leaders plead higher benefits will bankrupt the jobless pay fund in case of depression. Under the present "merit-rating" system, big employers pay into the fund as little as one-half a percent of their payrolls, where the original jobless pay law called for 2.7 percent. Let the GOP leaders jack up the contributions of these big employers if they're worried about the fund's health.

One more point—a major one—regarding the special session. The regular legislative session blocked efforts to strengthen enforcement of the state's anti-bias laws. We would urge Gov. Harriman to include this, as well as extension of these laws to private housing, on the agenda.

"LET'S TAKE the offensive and fight," says Michael Quill, in an article in his paper, the TWU Express, in which he complains of the "apologetic defensive approach which has been adopted by many labor leaders." The president of the Transport Workers Union commented on the position of the labor movement on the current "labor racketeering" problem.

Quill is bewildered because many men in the unions of "integrity" have been "panicked" by the hysterical attacks based on the Beck exposures, and adds, "They have adopted a policy of retreat on every front when they should be giving bold leadership to their members throughout the United States."

Quill said many labor leaders act as though they are "guilty by association" and have encouraged an offensive against labor by the haters of labor and the racists in the South. Quill, says George Meany and David Dubinsky of the former AFL, and former CIO leaders Walter Reuther, Jacob Potofsky, James Carey and David J. McDonald, are "honest decent trade unionists."

"I do not understand why these people have not presented organized labor's story more forcefully to the American people during the past months," Quill went on, observing they are letting Senators McClellan, McCarthy, Goldwater and Mundt "carry the ball against the entire labor movement."

"Why don't these leaders go to the American people, via radio and TV, and prove that Dave Beck and his associates are not the labor movement of America?" Quill asks.

I am glad to see Quill ask those questions. We have already asked them many times. Labor is not doing a public relations job when it needs it most.

IT IS ALSO in order, how-

World of Labor

by George Morris



Mike Quill Raises Some Valid Questions

ever, to ask, if there isn't something that holds these labor leaders back from doing what Quill rightly says ought to be done? One answer, I believe, is that these labor leaders feel a little inhibited in face of the tremendous barrage of propaganda against unions. They feel the inadequacy of going before the public, as Quill suggests, with the story that only "one tenth of one percent of the elected labor officials are corrupt."

First of all, as Jim Carey put it, that's one tenth too many. Second, the atmosphere is such that much of the public simply doesn't believe such claim. Third, as Carey and Reuther have stressed, there is much that isn't illegal in a court but is of the "business ethic" variety that is certainly unethical in labor. And there is a great deal of that in the unions.

Finally, the exposures of corruption have stimulated a tremendous upsurge against bureaucracy and monarchical-like rule—and as Quill knows, there is very, very, much of that in the labor movement. So it isn't so easy to come before an audience and claim to be 99.44 percent pure under those circumstances.

The leaders of labor can come before the public and make a really good case for the unions if they would be able to inform

the people of a drive under way for labor to ITSELF clean up and democratize its ranks—WITH EVIDENCE of such steps. Then they'd have a convincing ground upon which to appeal against enactment of new anti-labor laws that are supposed to "correct" the "abuses of labor."

QUILL ALSO attacks the Public Review Board of seven prominent non-union people, named by the United Auto Workers on Walter Reuther's recommendation. Quill believes it is dangerous to put the role of a "watchdog" over the union's finances in the hands of outsiders.

As I wrote from Atlantic City, there wasn't much warmth for the idea among the 2,800 delegates either. But most of them agreed with the sentiment of one delegate who said that if the leaders want such committee "to get them off the hook, let's give it to them."

I don't take too warmly to the idea, either, but in justice to Reuther, it should be said that Quill's information on the function of the PRB is limited. It is not to be a watchdog over the union's funds. The trustees have that role. It is to be a board of appeals to any aggrieved member who CHOOSES to go to it on

(Continued on Page 7)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Butter, Not Guns Will Decide the Race

THERE ARE some Americans who think the Sixth Fleet and the Seventh Fleet and inter-continental missiles are the proper instruments for winning the competition with the Communist countries. But gradually it is dawning on many that the big competition in the world today is economic.

It became fashionable among some economists to deprecate the progress of Soviet economy, especially in view of the lag in consumer goods production in the USSR. And the continued emphasis on heavy industry in the Soviet Union has tended to obscure the fact that the real competition will be which system can provide a higher standard of living.

But only recently Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party secretary made it very clear that the ultimate test is living standards. In a speech on the anniversary of Lenin's birth Khrushchev noted that the Soviet Union has overtaken such countries as Great Britain and France in economic development, that is in total industrial output.

KHRUSHCHEV added: "But it does not become Soviet people to boast, and we openly say that we have not yet overtaken the leading capitalist countries in everything. We still lag behind them in the production of certain types of consumer goods per capita of the population. To overtake and surpass them in this respect is our main economic task."

One might argue with the formulation "certain types of consumer goods" because the gap between consumer good output

per capita in our country and in the USSR is extremely wide. But the significant thing about Khrushchev's remark is what he considers the main economic task of the Soviet Union. A race in improving living standards has the most enormous potentialities—for the good of all. It is the greatest challenge to capitalism which has not been able to match the rate of increase in industrial output set by the Soviet Union.

ONE STUDENT of economics who doesn't underestimate the economic advances of the Soviet Union is a former Moscow correspondent, Thomas P. Whitney. He writes in the New Republic (April 29):

"After all, the facts are so clear and stand out so plainly that it is difficult indeed to mistake them. Everything goes to show—from Soviet nuclear tests to development of the TU-104 jet transport plane—that the Soviet Union has hit the modern industrial jackpot in a very big way. Soviet production in basic industries producing the things that might go to make the sinews of modern armed might and economic power is surging upward in mighty leaps year after year steadily and without interruption and at tempos which are not diminishing. The way is now being effectively paved for a similar upsurge in Red China. The Soviet Union which has set itself the goal of surpassing in a short period the military-economic potential of the U. S. has a reasonable chance of succeeding in this aim in the next decade or fifteen years."

Whitney notes that there are strong pressures within the So-

viet Union for constantly raising living standards. It seems to me, however, that he underestimates how much these pressures have already brought about changes in the Soviet outlook. As Khrushchev himself pointed out, the test will be who can produce more consumer goods per capita.

NEVERTHELESS Whitney does point out some of these changes. He writes:

"In the last months of 1956 and the early months of 1957 the Soviet government was forced to review its economic plans for 1957 and for the entire sixth Five-Year Plan ending in the year 1960. It has made some substantial downward adjustments in target figures for heavy industry production and some concessions to Soviet consumer demands. There is now being discussed in the USSR a broad-scale reorganization of the Soviet economy aimed at replacing the present vertical production scheme of organization under industrial ministries with a horizontal or territorial scheme whereby all the economy of a given region is subordinate to a Regional Economic Council capable, presumably, of assuring regional coordination and integration of economic effort."

Although the Soviet leaders continue to stress heavy industry it becomes clear that this heavy industry itself will have to be devoted more and more to consumer goods output and to housing construction. There has already been a considerable step-up in home building. But it is still far from sufficient. When the impact of the Soviet economic might is felt in housing and consumer goods the world will see a most significant competition.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

The Story of Cinque and the Abolitionists: What a Powerful Movie That Would Make

DOROTHY DANDRIDGE is in Paris working on a French movie about a slave ship in the 19th century based on the Prosper Merimee novel "Tomango" says a press release.

For some time now I have felt that a powerful Hollywood movie could be made about a slave mutiny that stirred the hearts of freedom lovers everywhere and particularly in pre-Civil War America in the 1840s.

The mutiny was led by a liberty-loving West African called Cinque. The ship was the Spanish Schooner Amistad bound with its cargo of human beings for the sugar plantations of Cuba. Cinque and his companions had been brutally snatched from their homes and loved ones, stripped of all their clothing, beaten up and chained and the ship was a hell hole.

"As the voyage dragged on, food was cut to stomach-shrinking portions—cut so much that the captives began finding it difficult to force food down at all. The stench from their bodies overcame desire for food. Sometimes a man would reach his hand in and begin retching. Some became too ill to touch food at all. When they refused, the Spanish sailor lashed them and forced them to eat, in some cases until they vomited on themselves and their fellows." So wrote William A. Owens in his account of the revolt of the Amistad published by John Day a few years ago under the title of "Slave Mutiny". (The facts about this important slice of anti-slavery history had been buried and forgotten for more than a century when Owens dug into the dusty archives and rescued Cinque and his fellow Africans from oblivion.)



CINQUE

(Reproduced from a drawing by Nathaniel Jocelyn at the time of his trial for mutiny.)

THE Africans stood this horror as long as they could. They rose up, threw the captain and a few of his men to the sharks but retained the navigator on his promise to steer them back to Africa. Instead he maneuvered the ship toward America. Instead of seeing their homeland again, the mutineers found themselves off the shores of New England. They were arrested by U.S. authorities, locked up together with drunkards and thieves and brought to trial for mutiny and murder. The case went through three courts including the Supreme Court before it was decided. The best part of the tale is still to come. It is the mass movement in their defense quickly organized by the Abolitionists which eventually brought their freedom.

ONE OF the heroes of the film that we are proposing would be that wonderful man Lewis Tappan, a wealthy New York merchant who was a passionate hater of Negro slavery and leader of the Underground Railroad. This selfless man was known as "Abolition Personified". Stones had been thrown at him. He lost a good part of his business because of his political ideas, but not once in his entire adult life as a fighter against slavery did he step back.

Tappan used his wealth and his strength to whip up a big campaign for the freedom of the Africans. "Cinque", he told friends, "killed for freedom and should be free" and if the courts murder that man "the mark of Cain should be burnt upon their foreheads."

He was joined in his fight for justice for the mutineers by two of the foremost American poets of their day.

William Cullen Bryant, poet-editor of the N. Y. Evening Post ran a series of articles on the case in his paper.

John Greenleaf Whittier, wrote an editorial for the Pennsylvania Freeman. He poured out his heart for Cinque. "What a master spirit is his... what a soul for the tyrant to crush down in bondage". The eloquence of these two men added to the crescendo of protests against their arrest and imprisonment for the crime of wanting to be free.

America moved ahead in the 1840s. The Abolitionists were gaining strength. The violence against them which was strong in the 30s was about over. That was the decade that saw the murder of Elijah Lovejoy by a lynch mob and the near hanging of William Lloyd Garrison. The opponents of slavery could now hold open meetings and publish newspapers without danger to life or limb and they had their representatives in congress, one of whom was a former president of the United States: John Quincy Adams. Reserve a leading role in any movie on the Cinque mutiny to Adams. The ex-president is now an anti-slavery congressman from the state of Massachusetts and very angry because the president now in office—Martin Van Buren has interfered in the case on the side of those who sought to return the Africans to slavery and death.

The film I have in mind will show it was John Quincy Adams who made the final appeal for the freedom of Cinque before the Supreme Court. The old man spoke for nearly nine hours. He charged that the White House had used pressure on the courts to convict the Africans. He demanded justice—"justice as defined in the Institutes of Justinian, nearly 200 years ago, and as it is felt and understood by all who understand human rights is the constant and perpetual will to secure to every one his own right." He showed how the rights of the Africans had been violated—imprisonment for eighteen months on doubtful charges.

"At this injustice his voice rose again", wrote Owens in his book. "Counsel and witness, pro-slavery men and anti-slavery men examined each other's faces. Here was the impassioned plea the friends of the Africans had hoped for, their foes dreaded. The Spaniards stared uncomprehendingly at this Old Testament prophet, standing in too full a light."

A week later there was rejoicing throughout the north. The Supreme Court declared the Africans were free men. The people had won a great victory over slavery. "Thanks! In the name of humanity and of justice to you!", Adams wrote Lewis Tappan.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Disneyland (7) 7:30 p.m.
All Star Movie: Lifeboat (13) 7:30.
Tallulah Bankhead, Canada Lee
Kraft Theatre (4) 9. Sal Mineo in
Mel Goldberg's Drummer Man
Command Performance: Kiss of
Death with Richard Widmark,
Victor Mature (13) 9
Feature Film: I Married A Witch
(5) 9:30
This Is Your Life (4) 10
Championship Boxing: Gene Full-
mer vs. Sugar Ray Robinson—
middleweights (7) 10
Nightbeat: Guest: Margaret
Bourke-White (5) 11
Late Show: Adam Had Four Sons
(2) 11:15. Ingrid Bergman, War-
ner Baxter, Susan Hayward
Movie: The 39 steps with Robert
Donat, Madeline Carroll (9)
11:30. Hitchcock suspense thriller

RADIO

Dodgers-Chicago WMCM 1:25
Giants-Milwaukee WMCA 1:25
Yankees-Detroit. at Detroit WINS
2
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale WNYC
8 to 10
Boxing—Sugar Ray Robinson vs.
Gene Fullmer WABC 10
Special Clarence Darrow Centen-
nial Program WRCA 10:30
MOVIES

Bachelor Party, Victoria
Twelve Angry Men, Capitol
Cold of Naples, Paris
Young Stranger, Guild 50th St.
We Are All Murderers, Astor-
Brooklyn
Albert Schweitzer, Art
Red Balloon, Fine Arts
Lust for Life, Plaza
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Ri-
voli

DRAMA

Orpheus Descending, Martin Beck
A Land Beyond the River, Green-
wich Mews

Brigadoon, Adelphi
Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
A Hole in the Head, Plymouth
Long Day's Journey Into Night,
Helen Hayes

Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit
Major Barbara, Morosco
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de
Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Ambassador
Inherit the Wind, National
Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Separate Tables, Music Box
Lil Abner, St. James
Savoyards, Shakespearewrights 264
W. 87 St.
South Pacific, City Center

'See it Now' Wins Award For 'Report From Africa'

The "See It Now" production, "Report From Africa—Part I," was adjudged the winner of the Golden Reel Award of the American Film Assembly in the "International Understanding" category. The annual convention of more than 1,000 film producers, distributors and educators was held under the auspices of the Film Council of America.

Writing about "Report From Africa" in the Daily Worker on April 26, 1956, David Platt said: "Trying to squeeze the epic of Africa into an hour on TV is almost like trying to get a camel through the eye of a needle. Withal it's surprising how much Murrow was able to get across in the hour that he had. Much of what was shown and said was excellent. A lot of it was not so hot. He made most of his hits and runs on the Gold Coast and South Africa and most of his errors and outs on Kenya, Liberia, Belgian Congo and Rhodesia.

THEATRE

Discuss Campaign For Negro Theatre

By HARRY RAYMOND

Langston Hughes, noted Negro poet, playwright and novelist, appealed to drama producers, actors, directors and other people in show business to unite in a campaign to form a permanent off-Broadway Negro theatre.

He made his appeal Monday night at a forum held in the Actor's Playhouse, 100 Seventh Ave.

The forum, held under auspices of the off-Broadway Association, also heard Lottien Mitchell, author of "Land Beyond the River," a hit play about the fight for racial desegregation currently running in the Greenwich Mews Theatre, and Ruby Waters, actress.

Hughes said a great deal of entertainment material which was created by the Negro is being used in the theatre today, "but not for his purpose." He cited jazz, rock-and-roll and other musical forms created by Negroes.

But, he declared, they are mainly the white artists who are booked by the producers to present this typical Negro art.

"I would like to see a Negro off-Broadway theatre," Hughes said, "not merely all-Negro, but a theatre devoted to Negro themes."

The Caramel Theatre in Cleveland and the Ebony Theatre in Los Angeles, he said, did good work training actors and so did many of the Negro colleges. But, he added, these centers did very little to develop playwrights to write original plays on American Negro themes and depended chiefly on presenting revivals of old way.

Broadway plays and classics.

"We have to have a place in which to learn to write," he told the forum. "There are a thousand untouched subjects for the Negro in the theatre. Nobody has written about the Negro middle class, the Negro intellectual or Negro college life. We off-Broadway have a wonderful opportunity to do a lot of new things for the theatre. And things are getting better."

Hughes, who has written more than 15 plays, four of which were produced on Broadway, will see his new folk comedy with music "Simply Heavenly" produced at the 85th St. Playhouse, 150 W. 85th St., May 21.

Mitchell, Miss Waters and actors and directors who joined the discussion were united on one point: the necessity of a repertory Negro theatre where the writers, actors, directors, scenic designers and other theatre artists and technicians can work together creating new works.

"We need a workshop," Miss Waters declared. She said off-Broadway needed something like the old Provincetown Playhouse, where Eugene O'Neill began creating some of his finest plays.

"I look around," said Mitchell, and I see only two plays done by Negroes. With no writers we will soon have a lot more actors out of work. TV is scared to death of me. Thirteen southern states rule TV and movies. Broadway wants plays that are universal. Until there is a change in the attitude among whites plays like "Take a Giant Step" will have to play off-Broadway."

Movies

"Rendezvous In Melbourne" 2-Hour Film On Olympics

"Rendezvous In Melbourne," a handsome 2-hour documentary on last year's Olympic Games will be coming around to the neighborhoods soon.

This is a fine picture in many ways. Sports fans, of course, will enjoy it for the splendid close-up studies of the world's finest athletes in action. But the film has more than this.

Every now and then the cameras leave the stadium to take a brief journey into one or another of Australia's tourist spots. Usually this involved following one or two of the athletes in their day-off wanderings about the country. And it was a pleasant country and a pleasant people they found: great sweeps of shady beaches with beautiful, challenging waves roaring in from the sea; homes with gardens bright with flowers; the zoo with its cuddly koala bears, its kangaroos and the fantastic duck-billed platypus, weird birds and fishes; Christmas in sports shirts and sun glasses, life along Melbourne's busy docks, the crowds pouring along the downtown streets.

THE PICTURES of the track and field events were selected with care and a fine sense of drama. The camera is only yards away when Ireland's Delaney turns on the amazing burst of speed in the 1,500 meter race to sweep past the field and break the tape. It follows the great U.S. sprinter, Morrow as he displays the brilliant form that won him three gold medals; it's in the ring with Connolly, the Boston giant who overcame the handicap of a crippled hand to win the hammer throw, beating out the favored Krivososov of the USSR.

It follows Russia's wonderful running-machine, Kuts, a relatively small redhead who seemed to keep going mainly on iron deter-

mination to win the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races. And it caught, expertly, the dancer's grace of Norway's Danielson as he let go the winning javelin throw.

THERE ARE MOMENTS of heartwarming drama in this film, as neat and satisfying as if they had been worked out by a playwright. The way three women, Betty Cuthbert, Joyce Mathews and Shirley Strickland De La Hunty, all of Australia, capped off the Games for the host nation by running away with the women's track and field events, winning four first places, setting three Olympic and one world record. The sound of the audience's delicious joy as the "home folks" won their events is something you'll not soon forget.

That and the climax race of the Games, the marathon, in which France's Mimoun, after racing to second place with weary monotony behind Czechoslovakia's Emil Zatopek during the 1952 Games, had his day in a runaway victory at Melbourne.

Perhaps the best part of the film is the feeling it gives of brotherhood. Here is every kind of people, men and women, white, black, brown, speaking a hundred languages and from every place on the map, competing in joy and friendship in a task that ultimately reaches far beyond the significance of any particular flag.

These young men and women, straining together in a Melbourne stadium, offer a model of international relationships that should bring eternal shame to their striped-pants elders in the world's capitals who preach hatred as the only way of life. The Olympics show the promise of tomorrow's world, and bright world it is.

"Rendezvous in Melbourne" will be showing at your neighborhood theaters soon. Watch for it.

MASON ROBERSON



May Day is a peculiarly American day. It was born in Chicago during the great eight hour a day struggle in 1886 and its very birth met the bloodshed initiated by the employers. Four days after its first celebration, a provocateur threw the bomb at Haymarket Square and eight of the leaders of the eight hour fight were charged with murder although it was freely admitted they had not in fact murdered anyone. Four were hanged and one committed suicide. But three were pardoned by Gov. John Peter Altgeld as a result of the climate created by a great amnesty movement which included all of American labor and was worldwide in scope. But before that movement was crowned with success, the signs demanding the release of the three had appeared in the early May Day parades.

May Day became a world wide workers' holiday through the initiative of the American workers. There had been something approaching a general strike for the eight-hour-day in 1886—more than 350,000 workers were involved, and at its 1889 convention the AFL voted to continue the eight-hour strike movement, fixing May 1, 1890 for the second general strike. An AFL delegate was also sent to the Socialist International meeting in Paris and that organization on the resolution of the U.S. delegate, voted to make May 1, 1890, a day of international demonstration. Since then it has grown until it is celebrated from Peking to Moscow to Paris, Rome and Berlin, in every major city of the world.

Cunningham

(Continued from Page 1)

The firm was in the private business of picking up and dumping refuse.

Cunningham was the second councilman to resign within a month.

Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, charged with impropriety in his relations with a private carting firm, resigned last month moments before the Council was prepared to vote his ouster.

As late as last Thursday, when it was reported Cunningham planned to resign, he indicated he would fight against any move to

oust him.

Council majority leader Joseph T. Sharkey meanwhile conferred with S. Stanley Kreutzer, special attorney for the Council, who conducted the Quinn hearings, and steps were taken yesterday by the committee of the whole to open public hearings on the Cunningham case.

It was reported that Bronx Democratic Leader Edward Buckley had brought pressure on Cunningham to quit rather than go through protracted hearings which would bring out the dirt involved in the Perma Corp. deal and hurt the party's chances in the fall elections.

Announcement of the resignation was first made by Sharkey, who said he had received a phone call from Cunningham stating he had quit.

In a statement issued later, Cunningham he said was "proud of 12 fruitful years of public service that must end with this resignation."

"I strongly feel," Cunningham said, "that the entire City Council is today victim of unclear, loosely-written, unfair sections of the City Charter that restricts the rights and privileges of all councilmen."

He stated that hearings into the charges against him would do a "great disservice to my Council colleagues and tend to unjustly embarrass the Party which has done so much for me and for the people of the city."

He claimed he was not "quitting under fire," but that his resignation was motivated "by a desire to spare my family the emotional strain that would come with protracted hearings."

SPEAKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

anniversary issue, out yesterday, a lead editorial, signed by Dorothy Day, is on May Day. When the Catholic Worker went to press for its first issue, Miss Day said, unemployment due to the depression was the big issue. Now, she said, unions are proposing shorter work weeks and days to counter unemployment due to automation, they are fighting "right to work" and other anti-labor legislation, and the South still is largely unorganized.

"Since 1933 we have lived in a time of war—class war, race war, civil war and world war," she wrote. She spoke of the May Day rally tonight, and said the Catholic Worker's founder, the late Peter Maurin, would have approved "the kind of discussion which will celebrate this May Day in workers' halls, and at which The Catholic Worker editors will speak, with Communists, socialists, anarchists and other radicals."

WARNS

(Continued from Page 1)

will be permitted to witness nine of the shots. No "uncleared persons" will be permitted to observe the others.

Of the nine "public" explosions, six will be under 20,000 tons of TNT in energy yield and three will be above. All of the smaller weapons and one of the larger will be exploded from steel towers.

The two balloon shots announced today will be staged, weather and other conditions permitting,

THE FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

fathomed why they have been so terribly, and dangerously, slow in getting started in this life-or-death drive of our paper.

Nothing, alas, keeps us from recording the sad fact that there has not been a single penny received from Eastern Pennsylvania. What has happened to our staunch Philadelphia supporters?

A couple of devoted New York supporters—businessmen—sent \$100 each yesterday. From Bath Beach, Brooklyn, came \$90 collected by friends of the paper there.

And from a group of New York leather workers, we received \$42. There were some other, smaller individual donations.

But we're forced to record the tragic, almost fatal fact that for the first month of the paper's \$100,000 fund appeal, we received a total of \$5,141. We say "almost fatal" because we're still holding on, determined to get this drive, and the circulation drive, off the ground, and confident it will be done. It needs to be done very, very soon!

PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

H-bombs. It comes 'by rain, snow, mist and dew.' Nothing to do with Shakespeare's phrase about the quality of mercy, which 'drop-peth as the gentle rain from heaven.' It deals death for future generations.

The editorial concluded by recalling that "something like this" had been heard before from Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for President, whereupon "Ike and other GOPoliticians jumped all over him."

McCarthy Better, Says Hospital

WASHINGTON, April 30—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), stricken with acute hepatitis, a liver ailment, was "improved" today but still in serious condition at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

A hospital spokesman said McCarthy had a "fairly comfortable night."

"His temperature is normal, and he is improved since he was admitted Sunday," the spokesman said. "However his condition is still considered serious at this time."

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 5)

complaints stemming from "fraud, discrimination, or collusion with management. An additional complaint against such committee; the inevitable tendency to name religious leaders as members. Thereby, religious institutions are given another avenue for intrusion in public affairs in this land of ours that is traditionally for separation of church from public institutions.

Notwithstanding the doubt on the value of a PRB, we should also note that the UAW's leaders have done considerably more to win the public on the racketeering issue than has labor as a whole!

LANZA

(Continued from Page 3)

terday, parole officer Frank E. Lawrence, counsel Bauman elicited testimony that Socks had told him three times that Consentino was not his lawyer.

Lawrence, in an earlier hearing in Albany, had never mentioned Consentino in 34 pages of testimony. Assemblyman Joseph R. Corso (D, Brooklyn) wanted to know "what has transpired that suddenly makes you recall so extensively" that Lanza denied Consentino was his lawyer. Lawrence replied that before, he had "no occasion" to remember it.

Nina Ponomareva Gets Soviet Honor

LONDON, April 30—Soviet discus thrower Nina Ponomareva, who made headlines when she was accused of shoplifting five cheap hats from a London department store, has been awarded the Order of Red Banner of Labor for her contribution to sports, Radio Moscow reported yesterday.

A London court found her innocent of the shoplifting charge.

U.S. Answers Hungary In Stamp Dispute

WASHINGTON, April 30—The U.S. has accused Hungary of violating the universal postal union convention by refusing to deliver letters from the U.S. with Radio Free Europe cancellation stamps.

Hungary had protested to the U.S. against use of the stamp, in a note handed the U.S. Legation in Budapest March 8.

Rocket Reaches New Altitude

White Sands Proving Grounds, N. M., April 30—A "new and improved" Aerobee-Hi rocket set a new altitude record for a single-stage missile today when it soared aloft "at least" 180 miles.

The Aerobee sped into the upper altitude at speeds between 4,500 and 4,900 miles per hour.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

UNITED SOCIALIST RALLY FOR MAY DAY—speakers: A. J. Muste, W. E. B. DuBois, Conrad Lynn, George Blake Charney, John T. McManus, etc. Chairman: Clifford T. McAvoy. Entertainment—Earl Robinson. Wed. May 1, 7:30 P.M., Central Plaza, 3rd Ave. & 7 St. Contr. \$1.

CELEBRATE MAY DAY in the Bronx. Speaker: Ben Davis, former councilman, Entertainment. Allerton Center, 483 Allerton Ave. Wed., May 1st, 8 p.m. Auspices: Freedom of the Press. Adm. free.

Coming

A SYMPOSIUM on "The Road to Socialism in America" with the following speakers: A. J. Muste, editor of Liberation; Farrell Dobbs, national secretary, Socialist Labor Party; John Gates, editor, Daily Worker. At Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, Sunday, May 5th 8:30 p.m.

Classified Ads

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20" WINDOW FAN—Cools average 3 to 4 rooms apartment. Reg. \$52.50. SPEC. \$28.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819 One hour free parking

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Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, May 1, 1957

Good pitching did the trick, 1st-place managers declare

Manager Fred Haney of the Milwaukee Braves and skipper Al Lopez of the Chicago White Sox both credited good pitching today for their fast getaways in the major league pennant races. "I don't say we have the greatest but I think we have the deepest pitching staff in the (National) League," Haney conceded as the front-running Braves prepared to open their first eastern trip against the New York Giants last night.

And as the first-place White Sox stood ready for their initial home stand against their Eastern rivals on the American League, Lopez admitted he was "more than satisfied with our pitching."

In winning nine of the first 10 games, the Braves have relied almost exclusively on their "big four" pitching staff of Bob Buhl, Warren Spahn, Ray Crone and Lew Burdette. Haney tabbed this planned rotation as "operation first weeks."

"I told my pitchers that because of rainouts and open dates early in the season, it would be better if we got four men in top shape and concentrated on them, rather than have 10 men ready to go without enough work for all of them," the Milwaukee manager revealed.

"That's why I've concentrated on Spahn, Buhl, Burdette and Crone as starters," he continued. "There were no gripes from the other pitchers because they knew what I was trying to accomplish, and I saw to it that they had enough chores to keep them in shape."

Haney also pointed out that "there's a wholly different attitude on the team this season . . . a more concentrated attempt to make the winning play." As an illustration, he revealed how Hank Aaron traveled all the way from right field in a recent game to back up a wild throw at first base and prevent the runner from taking an extra base.

"I don't think Aaron would have done that last year," he said. While discussing Aaron, who is

currently hitting .349 in defense of his N.L. batting crown, Haney said, "there's no telling what he can hit. He could become one of the truly great right-handed hitters in baseball—another (Rogers) Hornsby or a (Harry) Heilmann."

Lopez, discussing his pitching staff before yesterday's game against the Baltimore Orioles, said he was pleased with starters Billy Pierce, Jack Harshman and Jim Wilson, who have accounted for six of the White Sox first seven victories. He also put in a plug for relievers Dixie Howell and Ralph Lapalme.

"Howell looks good and Lapalme has been doing some great pitching for us," Senor Al stated.

On the hitting side, Lopez waxed enthusiastic over catcher Sherm Lollar, who is leading the club in home runs (four) and runs-batted-in (11).

"Lollar's been the best surprise so far," he declared. "His hitting has been a great help . . . and most of his hits have been timely, too."

Admitting that "everybody likes to get off to a good start," Lopez still didn't allow Chicago's fast getaway to ruin his professional perspective of the A.L. race. Pointing out, "We've got too long to go to judge any teams in the League."

However, Casey Stengel, whose Yankees open their Western swing against the Detroit Tigers, bluntly confessed, "The White Sox are going to give us the most trouble."

"Maybe Cleveland is stronger on pitching but Chicago appears to have the best all-round strength," said Ole Case.

TITLE MATCH

Principals — Champion Gene Fullmer of West Jordan, Utah, vs. ex-champion Sugar Ray Robinson of New York.

Title at stake—Fullmer's world middleweight championship.

Distance—15 rounds.

Place—Chicago Stadium.

Expected gate—\$200,000.

Television—Nationally by ABC at 10 p.m. (EDT), with black-out of 150-mile radius in Chicago area.

Radio—Nationally by ABC.

TV-Radio Fee—\$100,000.

Fighters' Purses—Each gets 30 percent of net gate and TV-radio money.

Previous Fight—Fullmer won title from Robinson on unanimous decision at New York, Jan. 2.

Promoters—Jim Norris' International Boxing Club.

Scoring—By referee and two judges on five-point-must system.

Gloves—Six ounces.

MOST OUTSTANDING AT PENN RELAYS

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Greg Bell of Indiana University was named the outstanding athlete at the Penn Relays this weekend, the University of Pennsylvania announced today.

Bell set a meet record in retaining his broad jump title, won the invitational 100-yard dash and anchored the Indiana team to second place in the quarter-mile and third place in the half-mile relays.

Runners-up were Charlie Jenkins of Villanova and Lee Calhoun of North Carolina College.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

Tonight's a try for redemption . . . Ray's . . . and mine

"YOU really thought it was that close, huh?"

A friend of mine asked the above question after reading my account of the first middleweight title match between Gene Fullmer and Ray Robinson. He wanted to be fair, but finding it hard adjusting my minority opinion with that of the majority, his suspicions couldn't be suppressed.

In a way, I didn't begrudge my friend his doubts. After detailing my own eyewitness view of the fight, I then read others and wondered whether I had been in the wrong arena. Ray eked out a close decision on my card, but the official decision was allright with me since I thought it could have been either way. Most others thought it wasn't even close, Fullmer winning in a breeze.

How different can you get?

ON reading this, my friend will probably lift an eyebrow again, because my choice in tonight's rematch is Robinson to retake his crown for the third and record time.

Sugar, now at the advanced age of 36, (or 37) is anything else but the fighter reputed, pound for pound, to be the greatest of his time. The fast, graceful technician who was without peer among boxing masters and who possessed devastating power in both fists, is no more. But, in this corner's opinion, whether he's completely through remains to be proven.

In the first match, strong bullish Fullmer plodded his way to victory on sturdy legs, undiminished strength and clubbing rushes. Robinson was unable to put together any sustained attack, except in the ninth round when some punishing bombs had the young Utah Mormon reeling. The ex-champion's ineffectualness was not that of a fighter who had lost his reflexes. The old Robinson might have dispatched Fullmer with ease, but on that night he seemed sincerely puzzled by the crablike defense and irrepressible lunges of his opponent.

In the dressing room afterwards, Ray said he couldn't solve the awkward style of his adversary.

"He's a difficult fighter . . . he's awkward," Ray declared. "He doesn't do much fighting from the outside. He just waits back, then lunges in. . . . I really can't tell whether I found it hard to do familiar things . . . it wasn't that . . . it was just his awkwardness."

TONIGHT will reveal whether Ray can do what he couldn't do the first time, because it's certain Fullmer will fight the same fight. His style is one that doesn't have much room for change. In my opinion, Sugar will unravel the puzzlement like he has done on all other occasions in a second bout against someone who beat him.

Word from the training camp has it that Ray is pretty sharp. Such reports never amount to much because this is always how it is in training camps. Many fighters have taken camp sharpness into the ring and suffered early knockouts. In Ray's case, however, it might be significant. It might indicate something of utmost importance—desire. And desire is a big thing with this proud ex-champion.

Word about the lack-lustre showing of the young Fullmer doesn't mean a thing. A fighter of his type never shows too well prepping—but they take a mighty mean fight into the ring.

FROM where I'm sitting, Sugar Ray's hand will be raised for the third time as world champion when the gong clangs fini. But please, please don't bet.

DOGERS TO GREET ISRAELI TEAM

Most of the Brooklyn Dodgers, including Capt. Pee Wee Reese, Duke Snider, Carl Furillo, Don Newcombe, Clem Labine, Roy Campanella and Junior Gilliam, will be at Idlewild airport May 2 to greet the Israel Hapoel soccer team when it arrives to take part in the May 12 Salute to Israel festival at Ebbets Field.

RATTERMAN TO SCOUT FOR BROWNS

CLEVELAND, April 29.—George Ratterman, the quarterback who was released recently by the Cleveland Browns, will serve as a talent scout for the National Football League club in the Cincinnati area.

COURTNEY TRIES MILE

COMPTON, Calif., April 30.—Tom Courtney, former Fordham runner who won the 800-meter race at the 1956 Olympics, today

entered the mile field for the Compton Invitation track meet May 31.

SANFORD REPLACES RIDDLE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—The Kansas City Athletics have hired Jack Sanford of Birmingham, Ala., to replace Elmer Riddle on their roster of scouts. Riddle is leaving baseball to enter private business.

Amateur Artist Paints With Shoe Polish

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(UP)—Businessman Otis Lammey, an amateur artist, uses shoe-polish instead of paints.

Art has been Lammey's hobby for the past 35 years. He was inspired to try the shoe polish technique a few months ago while shining his shoes. He applies the wax to the canvas with a palette knife and uses a brush only for finishing touches.

TONIGHT!--WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.

End Segregation—Enforce the Constitution—Restore the Bill of Rights—Ban Nuclear Weapons—End the Tests—Withdraw Troops of all Nations from Other People's Countries—

UNITED SOCIALIST RALLY FOR MAY DAY

Sponsored BY THE COMMITTEE FOR SOCIALIST UNITY

SPEAKERS

A. J. MUSTE

Editor, *LIBERATION Magazine*

W. E. B. DuBOIS

Noted Negro Historian, Sociologist

CONRAD LYNN

NAACP Attorney, will speak on "Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom"

DOROTHY DAY

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GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY

N. Y. State Chairman, Communist Party

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